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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

大英報 號五十二年七月香港

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... Ver 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBÉ. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOVANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIK-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposit:

For 12 months..... 1% p.a.
" 6 " 1% " "
" 3 " 1% " "
TAKEO TAKAMIOHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND..... GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHÉ HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£1,50,000).

RESERVE FUND FL 5,735,84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chelung, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjernasir. Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [28]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

**CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.**

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bathrooms Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENTS.

Mails.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2%=\$15,000,000
Silver \$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
E. Shellin, Esq.—Chairman.
W. J. Greson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Garrett, Esq.; J. G. R. Lenham, Esq.
G. R. Broderick, Esq.; G. F. Fristad, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.; Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
Slade; H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND..... £1,25,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tianjin, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction des Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschner & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenigliche Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mails.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SARDINIA About 29th Freight and
COLOMBO, PORT SAID Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. July. Passage.

and MARSEILLES Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R. About 31st Freight and
Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI; KOBE & YOKOHAMA About 31st Freight and
YOKOHAMA Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R. About 31st Freight and
Passage.

SHANGHAI DELHI About 6th Freight and
Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. August. Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports MARMORA 8th August. See Special
Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LARGE SELECTION

OF

BATH ROBES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

A MOST USEFUL WRAP

FOR

BATHING PARTIES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BATHING COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST
LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS;

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [40]

Telephone No. 75.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

SHIPS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" ...	SATURDAY, Capt. D. Lenzi 6 P.M., the 25th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" ... Capt. F. v. Benzer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 29th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	About WEDNESDAY, Capt. H. Kretschmer 29th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL.	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	THURSDAY, Capt. D. Lenzi 5 P.M., 13th August.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNHO"	BEGINNING OF AUGUST, Capt. F. Semblit

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARRA	... Seller 3rd Aug., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURARE, ... Lancelin	4th Aug., at 1 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIEN	Verron	17th Aug., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC, ... Guioupet	18th Aug., 1 P.M.	
Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.			
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £71.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.			
Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.			

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908.

[14]

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERE, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WATAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

NAPLES 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER, 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 20

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL EXELMANS, 25th July. 1 GEVLAN 16th Nov.

QUESSANT 27th Aug. 1 CORSE 1st Jan.

MALTE 12th Oct.

No passengers. Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG WUCHOW LINE.

THE Ships: "LINTAN" and "SAN-U". MAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH CO. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.

Fifteenth.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern; for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

ROUND THE PAWNSHOPS.

We were casting about in our minds how to pass the evening when the Old Stager suggested a round of the pawnshops, by way of a diversion, so we chartered a gharry and set off on a tour of inspection. The fascination of the Orient casts its spell even over these matter-of-fact places, differing greatly from the abode of "Uncle" at home, or the Monte de Piedad known in common parlance on the Continent as "ches na fants." No gaudy golden balls indicate the kindly spot to welcome to broken-down humanity, where Sunday's "best" may be taken every Monday, there to repose for five days until Saturday's wages release them, and the owners in all their bravery once more respect the first day of the week. Neither do the windows glister with the glory of noredeemed pledges to attract the unwary into purchasing "Brummagem" trinkets in the belief that they are genuine. So didy and unattractive is the exterior of the pawnshop in Singapore that a stranger to those parts would pass it by unwittingly, deeming it possibly but a horrid habitation of some lowly Chinese family. The poles which bar the entrance to the door suggest nothing, and, it is only after entering the shop and gazing on the glittering glories in the glass cases that one realizes the utility of providing the barrier, as well as the practical purpose of the little open trap-door in the room above the shop, through which many pairs of eyes are always peering. Here, the interest of the pawnshop is centred in the interior of the dirty, darkened dwelling, and as the Old Stager knew where the best of them were to be found, we felt we were sure of an interesting evening. For he was well known to the Chinese in charge of the shop, and they never resented the liberties he took with their touchstone; indeed, they would lose their phlegmatic attitude in the presence of his geniality; so great always is the charm of a strong personality.

We all clamoured for diamonds, although none of us expected to purchase any. That, however, was a mere detail. One can enjoy a "look-see" in an Eastern pawnshop without having the least intention of buying anything. Good-natured John will open case after case, and hand out gem after gem with his "ubane" smile, asking at the same time double the value of the jewel. We were very much taken with a handsome diamond pendant, containing seven stones, glittering equal to any, so the "Chief" declared, in the famous "Palais Royal." The price asked was nearly three hundred dollars, and there was no knowing what our companion in a weak moment might have done in the way of raising the wind, had not the Old Stager, after carefully scrutinizing the stones through glass, declared that one was chipped and another had a flaw. So with a sigh the precious treasure was returned to the case where, doubtless, it will be found to tempt the "Chief" on his return trip. Precious gems being beyond our means, we were fain to content ourselves with humbler bargains, coming away poorer in pocket but richer in satisfaction by possessing a collection of Malay silver belts, pindangs, krisangs, and various odds and ends. Amongst other curios which we picked up were strangely fashioned brass flat irons of Chinese workmanship, and some brass utensils which the vendor declared were used in cake making.

There is not much diversity among the pawnshops so that a good deal of the interest of the trip was derived from small incidents en route. In one shop a young, half-naked Chinese lad was drawing weird strains from a clumsy shaped violin. In another, two Malay women dressed in sarong-kabaya were eagerly examining a carved gold ring. To our astonishment one of them turned round, saying in English with but a slight accent: "the workmanship is good, but can you kindly tell me what metal is the gold?" Amongst the goods offered for sale at one of the pawnshops was a handsome gold watch with the name of the owner—a Scotch doctor—engraved inside from a few of his friends. One wondered how and why it came to be here. The solid English-made time-piece looked sadly out of place amongst the tawdry gewgaws of the East. Doubtless many of the trinkets lying in these shops have histories as sad as had this watch, but their owners were not of our kin, so a sense of sympathy was lacking.

Apart from the barriers at the entrance to the pawnshop and the trap-door already mentioned, the observant visitor to these places will remark how cunningly the cases containing the goods are constructed. However much the intending buyer may wish to remove the article from them himself, it is impossible for him to do so. The door opens "tintinnis" against the counter, there debarring one from all access to the case itself. And John always takes care to anticipate one's movements, and interposes his own body in the narrow passage before he unlocks the door or the treasure-case, thus blocking up all possibility of entrance. One word in conclusion: to those persons whose olfactory organs are supersensitive and who wish to visit Singapore's pawnshops, we would give "Funchi's" famous advice: to those about to marry, and say, "Don't"—Free Lance in Singapore Free Press.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS & CIGARETTES

AND TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AQUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

TO LET.

TO LET FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER
AT SHAMMEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 10 (Kwan-How Building) at present in the occupation of the I. M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908.

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TO LET.

NO. 4 and 5, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 30th March, 1908.

[125]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

[105]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarter.

Apply to—
DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

[125]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14 Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw & Toney & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPRODOR DEPARTMENT, E. D. SANSON & CO., Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

[125]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG-KEI-CHONG ROAD, A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAIA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORISON TERRACE.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

NO. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

[125]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,

C/o S. J. DAVID & CO., Prince's Building, Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

[125]

TO LET.

S. J. DAVID & CO., PRINCE'S BUILDING, ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO., Prince's Building, Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

Intimation.

**Wm. Powell,
Ld.,
Gentlemen's
Department,
28, Queen's Road**

**Direct
Importers
GENTLEMEN'S
PANAMA
HATS.**

**Smart
and
Exclusive
NECKWEAR.**

**Specialists
in
Gentlemen's
Hosiery.**

**Cool
and
Durable
SINGLETS
AND
SHIRTS.**

**Latest
Patterns
in
SOCKS.**

**Wm. Powell,
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.**

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be
held at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving
a report of the Directors, together with a
statement of Account, declaring a Dividend,
confirming the appointment of Directors; and
electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 1st
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [662]

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per
share for the six months ending 30th
June, 1908, will be payable on the 20th inst.,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
22nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th
instant (both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [667]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars
Two per Share for the Six Months
ending 30th June, 1908, will be payable on
the 20th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
22nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th
instant (both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Company, Ltd.
General Agents for The West Point
Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [668]

Notices of Firms**KOWLOON HOTEL.****NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned begs to Notify his Clients
and the Public generally, that he has
admitted Mr. O. E. OWEN STONE into
PARTNERSHIP with him to the business of
the above Hotel as from 1st July, 1908, under
the name and style of "OWEN STONE & CO."
O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

M R. P. E. FRED STONE has the pleasure
to inform his numerous Friends and
Acquaintances (ashore and afloat) that he has
joined Mr. O. E. OWEN as a PARTNER
to the business of the KOWLOON HOTEL,
as from the 1st July, 1908, under the name and
style of "OWEN STONE & CO."

He trusts that they will extend to the new
firm a Share of their patronage.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1908. [663]

**INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and
EXPRESS TRAINS Co**

(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [67]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTLESS) FORM.

CURE NO. 1. CURE
MARVEL UPON MARVEL.

NO SUFFERER.

NEVER NOW DESPAIT,
but if, in taking a doctor's bill or falling into
the hands of quackery, may safely, readily
call cure himself without the knowl-
edge of a doctor, and get well again.

FRENCH PREMIUM.

A complete revolution in medical treatment
of diseases, whether primary or secondary,
paroxysmal or chronic, whether of the body
or joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic are popularly but erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
whole system through and through, and
eliminates all venomous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2.—A sovereign
cure for all diseases, whether primary or
secondary, paroxysmal or chronic, whether of the
body or joints, and all those complaints which mercury
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THERAPION No. 3.—A sovereign
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THERAPION is sold by pharmaceutical firms
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Held by all Chemists.

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THE OPIUM QUESTION.**MR. CLEMENTI'S MEMORANDUM.**

The following editorial is from the *Japan Chronicle*:

The paternal solicitude of the Western world
for the welfare of the Chinese which is to find
voice in the forthcoming International Conference
for the Abolition of Opium, convened
by the United States Government, is, in principle,
undoubtedly a praiseworthy indication of
an earnest desire permeating the more advanced
sections of mankind to eradicate evils
which tend to retard the healthy development
of the race; but it would be interesting to inquire
whether in the present case the evil
which is being attacked is as real as imagined,
and whether the eminent gentlemen
who are organising the movement against
opium-smoking are not making a mountain
out of a molehill. After the recommendations
of the Conference are carried out, after
Government revenues from opium have
been cut off, after the public opium
divans have been abolished, will the results
achieved adequately compensate the enormous
amount of solicitude and expenditure involved
in attaining those objects? There are
a good many reasons to believe the answer
must be in the negative. From one point of view
the pressure being brought to bear on
China in this respect must appear distinctly
humiliating to that nation's dignity. The
problem is being capably tackled by China herself,
and the intrusion of other nations into the matter
appears totally unwarranted, especially
when those nations are in some cases blind to
their own shortcomings and would strongly
resist interference in their concerns by outsiders.

That the evil has been greatly exaggerated
may be estimated from a paper entitled "Calculation
of the Percentages of Opium Smokers in China, Szechuan, and Hongkong," which was
laid before the Hongkong Legislative Council recently by Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary. He points out that the
strongly-expressed opinion abroad regarding
the demolishing effect of opium-smoking on
the Chinese nation might be justified by a reference
to Article 2 of the Proposals in Ten
Articles for carrying out the Opium Edict of
the 20th September, 1906, which commences as follows:— "The vice of opium-smoking is
of long standing, and it may be reckoned that
some 30 to 40 per cent. of the population are
addicted thereto." Where the figures in this
official document are obtained is not stated,
but according to reliable investigations con-
firmed by unimpeachable authorities they cer-
tainly do not represent the actual condition of
affairs. Sir John Jordan, in the first paragraph
of his general report on opium, dated 1st November 1907, states that the population of
China is generally estimated at four hundred
millions. Further on in the same report he
writes: "The amount of opium produced in
China in 1906 has been estimated at 330,000
piculs. . . . Of this total only 4,730 piculs
are exported to foreign countries." The
total amount imported, he continues, was
54,725 piculs. Thus, the total consumption
in China in that year was 370,495 piculs,
or 22,588 tons. It may be added that
370,495 piculs amount to a value of
607,192,000 taels. This sounds a tremendous
sum, but let us see how it works out among a
population of four hundred millions. No person
can be considered a confirmed opium-
smoker unless he consumes about Tls. 0.2
worth of prepared opium per idem. This is an
intentionally low figure taken in order that the
resulting percentage may be the highest pos-
sible; but as a matter of fact, according to Sir
J. Jordan, "a smoker of Tls. 0.3 a day of Indian
opium requires Tls. 0.4 of Chinese opium to
produce the same effect." But taking
the average of Tls. 0.2 quoted by Mr.
Clementi, we find the annual expenditure
of 607,192,000 taels on opium, equaling
7,661,339 taels per diem, gives 8,317,695 per-
sons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire.
This confirms the statement made by
Sir J. Jordan in a dispatch to the British
Foreign Office dated September 30th, 1906, in
which he writes that the opium habit "has
gained a firm hold upon 8,000,000 of the adult
population of the Empire." Assuming then,
the total population of China at 400,000,000, of
whom 8,000,000 are opium-smokers, the number
of persons who smoke opium in the Chinese
Empire is only 2 per cent. But Mr. Clementi points out that even this percentage is
too high, for the 607 million taels is cal-
culated on the weight of raw opium before
preparation, and the Government Analyst at
Hongkong recently reported that raw opium
loses 50 per cent. of its weight by prepara-
tion. This reduces the total weight
consumed by half, representing only 1 per
cent of the population of China. But making
allowances for smuggling and for persons who
smoke less than Tls. 0.2 per diem, 2 per cent.
is still the highest figure that can be given as re-
presenting the proportion of opium-smokers in
the Empire. Moreover, this percentage must
include those who only indulge in a modicum
of the drug and who probably derive little or no
harm from the practice—the Chinese equivalent
to the "moderate drinkers" in England—
which brings down the actual "drunkards" to
a very small percentage indeed.

It is in Hongkong—not subject to the Chinese
Government—that the percentage of
opium-smokers attains a figure considerable
enough to excite some apprehension. But
even here, calculating on the official statistics
which we need not go into, the highest possible
percentage, making the most liberal allowances,
is 12.9; while the true percentage is probably
at least one-third less than this figure. Mr.
Chen, the Hongkong Opium Farmer's secretary,
who is certainly in a position to know the
facts, gave it as his opinion that 10 per cent. of
the adult Chinese male population of the
Colony were opium-smokers. In the province of
Szechuan the percentage is also higher than in
the rest of China; but here, according to Mr.
Clementi's calculations, the figure is no higher
than 4.4 per cent. of the total population.

This is the true percentage of opium-smokers in
Hongkong, not subject to the Chinese
Government, and it is clear that the
percentage of opium-smokers in the Colony
is considerably lower than in Szechuan.

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Mixed with Aerated or plain water make

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DRINKS.

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LIMITED,

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Established 1841.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

demands of the banks, and recourse had to be had to section 7 of the Ordinance. To meet the demand Singapore had to make use of the money which they had in their possession against the security of the Currency Commissioners' investments. The question as to how the Crown Agents were to receive the gold was not provided for in the Ordinance, and will have to be considered in Committee. The point of the argument was whether they could receive the gold in exchange for notes issued in Singapore, or were the Currency Commissioners to remit the gold to London by means of the bank? In the event of the latter point, certain amendments would have to be made, so as to allow the Commissioners a freer hand. Mr. Baker, in the course of an extremely lucid speech, affirmed his confidence in the standard of value of the Straits currency being maintained at least in the neighbourhood of its present value and also expressed his confidence in the ability and intention of the Government to maintain that standard. Having made that declaration of faith, he proceeded to discuss the measure, and said that the Bill appeared to him to be introduced chiefly for the purpose of giving effect to two important doctrines. One of these was to vest the Currency Commissioners with more power in handling the currency affairs of the Colony than they at present possessed, while the other was the establishment of a gold standard reserve. With regard to the first object, he expressed the belief that everyone would approve of the Currency Commissioners being given ample power to deal with all the minor currency affairs, so long as they kept clearly before them the one important object of maintaining the standard of value of their currency, and did not otherwise do anything that might possibly be interpreted as tampering with exchange. The other object of the Bill, the establishment of a gold standard reserve fund, was a most estimable one, and one which, in name at least, could not fail to commend itself to everyone who was interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Colony. He might also have added—and of those who have dealings with the merchants of the Straits Settlements. It was a matter in which merchants and bankers might well rejoice—the idea of establishing a gold standard. But did it not strike them, he said, as being utterly ludicrous that a gold standard reserve fund should be represented, as the Bill provided, by token money, or, in other words by debased silver coinage? He referred to the fact that the so-called gold standard reserve fund of India was built up in that way, and its token coinage, or surplus silver, derived from token coinage. Nevertheless, that fund had been criticised very severely, and had been held up to the greatest derision; and on the very first occasion of its being put to the test the utter futility and ineffectiveness of its use exposed. Contrasting the position of affairs in the Straits with that obtaining in India, Mr. Baker remarked that in November of last year the exchange value of the rupee declined to 1s. 3 2/3d., which was nearly two per cent. below par value. He was proud to say that notwithstanding the adverse times through which the Colony had passed, the position of its currency had never descended to such a depth of destruction. Therefore, he besought them not to fall into the errors in currency matters that had been committed by India; but rather, profit by their affairs and not adopt any currency measure of an unsound or fallacious character. The Straits Settlements, if they were to produce the effect desired, and to inspire confidence, must be represented by a long and violent harangue with the telephone gird at the exchange are the most likely victims of the treacherous trap which wears such an open countenance. Every shout permits the irritated germ to get down to business in order to put in some fine work. And when the telephone operator retorts sharply that she "won't stand no nonsense," the plethoric party at the other end swallows a mouthful of germs along with his wrath. So that the operator has the best of the discussion in every way. With regard to this spraying scheme, it looks exceedingly simple at first sight, but there may be more in it than meets the eye. How often has some convivial friend on the day following a grand symposium made the malicious suggestion that a suspicious breath is being wasted over the wire? Such a character would be quite capable of declaring that there was more than Condy's fluid in the deoderiser with which the mouthpiece of the telephone had been anointed and the most respectable, cautious and circumspect of men might find their reputations, which had been laboriously built up at great personal inconvenience, slowly but surely undermined as the result of a diabolical telephone. At the rate that things are progressing at present and medical discoveries made, the only way to avoid infection will be to take a trip to the moon. Still, if one is content to take the risk of living on earth and finds it necessary to use the telephone as of yore perhaps the best way of evading infection is to follow the Government's advice in respect of cabbages—i.e., boil the telephone every morning and evening.

the Government saw fit to renounce the principle of holding the reserve fund in silver tokens he would exert his utmost energies against the Bill, with which he was otherwise in agreement. The Colonial Treasurer explained, according to the report in a Straits contemporary, that when the old dollars were reduced their bullion value would be credited to the gold standard reserve fund, so that it is evident the desire of the Government to give effect to the suggestions submitted by Mr. Baker. With that object the Bill has been referred to a special sub-committee and the names of those appointed to investigate the proposals—Messrs. Baker, Anderson, Maxwell and the Colonial Treasurer—afford every reason for the belief that the gold standard of the Straits currency will be settled on a sound basis. The question is, of course, of chief interest to Singapore and the Straits generally, but it is of none the less importance to Hongkong on account of the close business relations which unite the two Crown Colonies.

THROUGH THE TELEPHONE.

Who would have dreamt that the innocent and stoic-looking telephone which performs the duty of a desk ornament or a wall decoration is the insidious transmitter of deadly diseases? Nearly everybody is in daily and hourly confabulation with the telephone, so that when an eminent medical officer declares that it is the lurking ground of tuberculous germs the subject becomes one of general importance. For years people have been using the telephone in the most matter-of-fact fashion, little knowing that every time they shouted "Hello" into the mouthpiece they received in reply a shower of microbes which attempted to retaliate for the rough treatment they had received. Now that it has been ascertained, however, that the mouthpiece of a telephone is impregnated with a variety of germs, principally those of tuberculosis in the case of public telephones, the receiver will henceforth be taken down gingerly and treated with care. From a report which has been furnished by the medical officer of Westminster to the *Lancet* there seems to be little doubt that telephonitis bids fair to become the latest disease. According to the London *Chronicle*, one of the Post Office public telephones on the Central Exchange was wiped round with a "swab" to remove any existing germs in the mouthpiece, and the contents of the "swab" were then used to inoculate two guinea pigs. One guinea pig was killed twenty-three days after inoculation, and the post-mortem examination showed pronounced signs of tuberculosis. A second guinea pig was killed twenty-seven days after inoculation, and showed similar signs of infection, thus proving that the deadly germs of tuberculosis can be transmitted by public telephones as at present in general use. This proves conclusively the truth of the assertion, says the *Chronicle*, that all telephones, whether in public or private use, should be periodically disinfected as in the case of the London Stock Exchange, where fifty telephones are sprayed daily with a disinfectant under an agreement with the General Post Office. So there no doubt whatever about the danger that hides itself in the mouth of the telephone, and yet it has taken all this time since telephones became a popular institution to discover the fact—it would seem that the man who yells and howls at the telephone as if he were trying to make himself heard on the Zambesi, and the irate individual who cannot remove the receiver from the hook without indulging in a long and violent harangue with the telephone gird at the exchange are the most likely victims of the treacherous trap which wears such an open countenance. Every shout permits the irritated germ to get down to business in order to put in some fine work. And when the telephone operator retorts sharply that she "won't stand no nonsense," the plethoric party at the other end swallows a mouthful of germs along with his wrath. So that the operator has the best of the discussion in every way. With regard to this spraying scheme, it looks exceedingly simple at first sight, but there may be more in it than meets the eye. How often has some convivial friend on the day following a grand symposium made the malicious suggestion that a suspicious breath is being wasted over the wire? Such a character would be quite capable of declaring that there was more than Condy's fluid in the deoderiser with which the mouthpiece of the telephone had been anointed and the most respectable, cautious and circumspect of men might find their reputations, which had been laboriously built up at great personal inconvenience, slowly but surely undermined as the result of a diabolical telephone. At the rate that things are progressing at present and medical discoveries made, the only way to avoid infection will be to take a trip to the moon. Still, if one is content to take the risk of living on earth and finds it necessary to use the telephone as of yore perhaps the best way of evading infection is to follow the Government's advice in respect of cabbages—i.e., boil the telephone every morning and evening.

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MR. WILLIAM HENRY, proprietor of the *New York Journal*, in reply to an appeal from Mr. Compers, president of the American Federation of Labour, on behalf of the Democratic Party, says that he will not support the champion candidate of a decadent party.

ORDERS for the vessels of China's new navy will be given by the Government to British builders. There are several reasons for this selection. The officials in charge are mostly Greenwich students and the reputation of the British navy is superior to that of any other navy in the world.

THE GOVERNOR of Chekiang has complained to the Waiwpu that a French firm is starting work on an oil tank at Kung-ch'i Bridge (the Foreign settlement of Hangchow) and that it will be a source of danger in the vicinity. Its construction should be stopped and some other place selected for the purpose.

THE THEATRICAL performances on Saturday and Sunday, at the Gymnasium, K'ieh, given by Chinese amateurs in aid of the Canton officers from the floods, were well supported, and after all expenses were paid the sum of Y300 remains, which will be sent to Canton by the Kobe Chinese Benevolent Society.

THE PERSONNEL of the new Japanese Cabinet is as follows:—Minister-President and Minister of Finance, General Marquis Katsuma; Foreign Affairs, Count Komura; Home Affairs, Baron Hirata; War, General Viscount Terauchi; Navy, Admiral Barou Saito; Justice, Viscount Okabe; Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Oura; Communications, Baron Goto; Education, Mr. Y. Komatsubara.

THE AMOUNT of Japanese subsidies to be granted in accordance with the Steam Navigation Encouragement Law for next year is estimated to exceed Y5,138,600. The result of investigations, made by the Department of Communications shows that there will be 38 steamers next year entitled to the subsidy—seven N.Y.K. steamers, twelve T. K. K. liners, four belonging to the Minzu Russian Kniaha, and five O.S.K. steamers, besides ten vessels which are now under equipment.

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THERE IS A POPULAR belief that certain trees are less likely than others to be struck by lightning, and that during a thunderstorm it is quite safe to stand under a beech, for example, while the danger under a redwood tree or an oak is, respectively, fifteen or twenty times greater. This is disputed in a recent writing by Dr. A. W. Bothwick in his "Notes of the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh." The doctor says that no tree is immune, and the beech is struck quite as frequently as any other species. Apparently the taller trees in a neighbourhood are the ones most likely to be struck. Contrary to what is believed by some people, the cells are not ruptured or torn by the formation of steam, as might happen if the heating by the electric circuit was very great. The cells collapse and shrink, but are never torn. The root system does not seem to be ever damaged by lightning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LLOYD'S are insuring against the election of Mr. Bryan.

REGULATIONS to apply to Foreign warships visiting Chinese ports have been drafted and will shortly be submitted to the Throne for approval.

A WIRE has been received from H. E. Wu Ting Fang stating that the approximate date of the arrival of the U. S. Fleet in Chinese waters will be the 14th September.

THE KOREAN editor of the *Korea Daily News* has been apprehended on suspicion of having misappropriated funds raised for the redemption of Korea's indebtedness to Japan.

MONDAY, the 3rd of August, being a bank holiday, shall be observed as a holiday by the Government departments. There will be no holiday for the Police Magistrates' Department.

IT IS STATED that the Central Government has decided not to appoint a Minister to Sweden, but that the Chinese Minister to Germany shall be further accredited to Sweden, as well as to Germany.

WE ARE informed, says the *China Critic*, that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will shortly open a branch at Newchwang. Hitherto Messrs. Bush Bros. have been their agents at the northern port.

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ACCORDING TO a Vancouver paper, Mr. F. Dodwell, of the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., has been expressing his opinions on Far Eastern questions in the course of an interview. Mr. Dodwell says the interviewer has been thirty-two years manager of the business of his firm in China, and public sentiment in the Far East like a book. He says the dread of a "Yellow Invasion" of Canada, so far as China is concerned, is nonsensical. "In any case, should such economic or political complications arise as would be necessary would be an alliance between England, Germany, and the United States, and the doors to all three countries could be effectively closed. Anyways, there is no danger, Mr. Dodwell went on, physically." The Doctor intended that some nations should be wary of wood and drawers of water for other nations, and we are the people who need draw no sympathy of other nations so long as the laws of nature obtain.

THE RAIN STORM.

MORE DAMAGE REPORTED IN THE CITY AND ACROSS THE WATER.

THE RAIN STORM which passed over the Colony last night and which lasted for very nearly two hours was, perhaps, the worst we have experienced this year. During those two hours something approaching 1 1/6 inches of rain was recorded. To-day's outlook was not so dreary, and but for a fine drizzle early this morning, the elements look like moderating. The "scissor-grinders" were to be heard singing in every street, to-day, which is a sign of good weather approaching, according to native ideas. At about half-past seven o'clock last night the rain came down in furious torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. It stopped as suddenly as it started.

While the storm lasted, more damage was done in the city and across the water. At the Peak district there were one or two small landslips. Part of the hillside above Jubilee Road and Pokfulum Road was washed away. A quantity of earth was washed down from Cain Road into Ladder Street. At Yau-mui-ti a stone bridge near the Steam Laundry was completely washed away from its position, and now obstructs the road. Severe damage has been done to the walled city at Kowloon City. A portion of the wall collapsed, and the remaining portion is in a dangerous condition. If this is not pulled down in the course of a day or two there is a likelihood that it will collapse suddenly, and, probably, be besieged with the loss of life, as the space near this wall is used as the children's playground. From the New Territories news is still lacking. This does not prove that they have suffered no damage, said a police officer, but probably due to the fact that the police have been unable to leave the stations owing to the roads being flooded and unsafe.

The damage done in the city is receiving the prompt attention of the Public Works Department. A gang of coolies was engaged during the last two days in clearing away the obstruction in Battery Path, caused by the washing away of part of the hillside. It is believed the path will be cleared about Monday.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

SPECIAL RACE FOR WALTERS.

ONE OF THE FEATURES of the forthcoming gymkhana, which takes place on the 29th of next month, is a race for walters, which on account of its rarity in Hongkong should prove a decided attraction for those who follow the sport of kings. Several of the officers of the battalions stationed at Kowloon have a fine selection of horses which are kept as chargers and it is stated that their mounts are on the fast side. It was accordingly proposed that a special race should be included in the gymkhana events in order to test the racing powers of the walters and the owners having readily fallen in with the idea, arrangements have been made to give an added fillip to the programme. It is a considerable time now since a race for walters has been witnessed in Hongkong, so that there should be no lack of excitement in the event. It is expected that there will be nine or ten entries.

CENTENARIANS IN JAPAN.

IT WILL BE NEWS to many that Japan's population includes a respectable sprinkling of centenarians. The *Yorozu* recently instituted a novel competition to ascertain the number and ages of persons who had passed a century of existence and were still living. As a result of the competition, made by the Department of Communications, has brought 380 centenarians to light, the oldest of whom is 111 years of age. Of this number, ten range between 106 and 111, three being male, and seven female. Prizes have been distributed by the *Yorozu* amongst those of the greatest age.

A FIREMAN belonging to the steamship *Barro*, who made violent, though unsuccessful efforts, to swim along Connaught Road Central during the rain squall last night, paid \$5 in the Police Court for failing to carry out the task. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

MAJOR GENERAL Fukushima, Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff in Tokio, arrived at Peking on 10th inst. with Major-General Aoki, military attaché to the Japanese Legation, and also Mr. Matsukura, Director of the Kawasaki Dockyards at Kobe. The purpose of their visit is unknown but is supposed to have reference to the

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Gambling in the Malay States.

London, 23rd July.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. Laird, Liberal Member for Renfrewshire, asked Col. Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, if the Government would consider the question of refusing to continue licensed gambling in the Malay States after the present lease expires.

Col. Seely, in his reply, stated that, while the Government was desirous of ending the present system, any precipitate action was likely to do more harm than good.

King and Kaiser.

King Edward will meet the Kaiser at Cronberg on the 11th August.

The U. S. Navy.

President Roosevelt, addressing a meeting of prominent naval men at Newport, said that what was wanted was a first class navy or none at all. A purely defensive navy was worthless. The cruise of the battleship fleet had been a most instructive lesson in the reality of the Monroe doctrine which the American people must be prepared to uphold in order to have the right of saying who should be allowed to enter the country in case anyone challenges it.

The Balkans.

The Times Sofia correspondent wires that Nizzi Bey, leader of the Young Turkey rebels, has established his headquarters at Starova near Lake Ochrida where the rebels have captured the military depot.

Four hundred armed Mahomedans have joined Nizzi, and the insurrection is spreading at Dibra where arms have been distributed to the Christians.

S.S. "TELEMACHUS" ASHORE.

SHIP TOUCHES UNCHARTED SANDBANK.

On Saturday morning the steamship *Telemachus*, of the Ocean Steamship line, from Liverpool to Kobe, grounded in the Akashi Straits when opposite the lighthouse, but was floated off on Sunday evening, reports the Japan Chronicle of 7th inst. We learn that the vessel grounded on a bank of shingle which is uncharted; in fact, according to the chart, there is 25 fathoms of water at the spot where the vessel grounded.

In order to lighten the ship to assist in getting her off, about 2,000 tons of cargo were discharged into lighters by Messrs. Nickel & Co., and at about 9.30 on Sunday night the *Telemachus* was floated off. The vessel came into Kobe harbour yesterday morning, and we understand that a careful examination of the vessel's hull failed to disclose any damage whatever as a result of the accident.

FOREIGN SLAVES.

One of the small Chinese journals having a large circulation, namely, the *Ching-hua Shih-pao* of Peking, recently printed a very interesting anti-slavery article, headed *Yanlungk'ai* or foreign slaves, which is the newspaper's polite way of referring to pro-foreign officials and those in foreign employ, says the Peking correspondent of the N.C.D. News. The writer suggests that foreign Powers could not interfere if these foreign slaves were killed by the Chinese themselves and that such murder would be a more reasonable course than finding fault with foreign missionaries and their native converts, who are considered less dangerous to China than the "foreign slaves." Altogether the article suggests a new outlet for anti-foreign feeling in Peking and Tientsin, though its writer has evidently forgotten the 1900 Boxer rising. He urges the natives to sharpen their knives for the killing of the Yanlungk'ai, without hesitation, because the latter have secretly sold all Chinese mines and railways to foreign countries simply for their personal gain, and are now compelling the people to accept foreign loans. The writer quotes the recent dispute between the Peking Syndicate and the people of Stans, saying that the former tried to snatch the entire mining rights of that Province from their rightful owners. He advocates the murder of any big capitalists indiscriminately and calls upon the people to safeguard the interests of their respective provinces from the Yanlungk'ai.

Finally, the writer declares his utter disbelief that foreigners are any cleverer than Chinese. What they can do, he says, in this world, the Chinese can also do without difficulty. But in order that China should be placed on an equal footing with foreign countries, railways must be built by the Chinese themselves, mines worked, schools established and all other reforms should be entrusted to the hands of those officials who are not among the foreign slaves, who must be killed at once.

The article ends by saying that, after the people have murdered all the pro-foreign officials and those in foreign employ, they can sing peaceful songs and enjoy peace without the introduction of foreign civilization, for the Chinese civilization is better and can be spread over the whole world.

The President of the Mincheop, Prince Su, has seen this offending article and is endeavoring to find out the real name of the writer for punishment under the new published Press Laws of China. There is little doubt but that the paper itself will be suppressed.

THE "LINTAN" SENSATION.

INDIAN WATCHMAN ARRAIGNED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Of all the prisoners who were lodged in the dock in the Police Court, this morning, the one, who attracted most attention, and was the subject of much discussion, was Khami Ullah Khan, the Indian watchman, who it is accused of shooting Tsang Wing Chung, the ticket collector of the steamer *Lintan*, on Thursday last, while the vessel was on her way to Hongkong from Wuchow. The accused was escorted into the dock by Detective Sergeant Temit, the officer who made the arrest.

Khami Ullah Khan is a man of about thirty years of age. He stands about six feet high, and is well built. As he quitted on the floor of the dock it was noticed that he was bald in some parts of the head. He was attired in a thick blue serge suit.

The charge against him was that of shooting one Tsang Wing Chung with the intention of committing murder. To this indictment the accused entered a plea of "not guilty," and he was ordered by Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) to be detained in police custody until the discharge of the complainant from hospital.

Tsang Wing Chung's condition is not so serious as we were at first given to understand. The bullet, which entered the left side of his chin, forcing its way to the back of his head, has been extracted, and he is progressing favourably which, no doubt, goes to show that the bullet must have taken an onward course. His discharge from hospital is expected in about a week's time. In the meantime his alleged assailant is incarcerated in the Victoria Gaol awaiting trial.

THE JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

FOREIGN ENGINEER ENAGED.

We learn from Japanese papers that the Japan Sugar Refining Company has engaged the services of Mr. Lowell, an engineer in a sugar refining company of Java, who, it is said, is expected to arrive in Japan in October next. He will work for the company in Formosa from November to April, that being the sugar season there, and from May to October will be employed in the Java mill.

MARINE COURT.

UNLAWFUL MOORING.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Ho So and Ho Sun, masters of licensed passenger boats, were charged, at the instance of P.C. Langley, with unlawfully mooring their boats within one hundred yards from the low-water-mark between the Gasworks at Shek-tong-shui and the canal at Bowrington during prohibited hours at 10 p.m. on the 23rd instant. It was stated by prosecutor that at about 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant, he saw the two imps, lying inshore by the Wing Lok Street wharf without permits. Both boats belonged to the second defendant. He was fined 15 for each boat, or the alternative of one month's hard labour. The first defendant was discharged.

In the same Court, Leung Fuk, master of a cargo-boat, was charged with the same offence by P.C. Pepperell. The latter stated that at about 12.45 a.m. on the 24th inst., he saw defendant's cargo-boat lying inshore near the China Merchants' wharf, alongside the wall, without a permit. Defendant stated that he had written permission to moor there from the storekeeper at the godowns. He was fined \$5.

OBTSTRUCTING THE HARBOUR.

Fu-yu Shan and Ho Yun Tim, masters of licensed boats, had to answer a charge of unlawfully lying alongside the 1st. *Clipper* in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels to the Southern Fairway on the 23rd inst. P. C. Thompson stated that at 5.40 p.m. on the 23rd instant, he saw six cargo-boats lying one outside the other alongside the *Clipper*. The defendant's boats were the two outside ones. The first defendant stated that he was alongside to discharge cargo. The second defendant's statement was to the effect that he was then to load cargo. They were each fined \$10, or, in default, undergo one month's hard labour.

WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER DEAD.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE IN SHANGAI.

The sudden death took place at Shanghai, on the 19th inst., of Mr. A. W. Cameron, a well-known coasting engineer and late chief engineer of the I. C. steamer *Tsingtao*, which vessel he had only left about a week before.

It appears that about 9.20 a.m. on the 19th inst. as a native policeman was walking his beat in the Seward Road, he noticed a crowd of natives gathered at the corner of Seward Road and Broadway. On going up to ascertain the cause, he found the body of a heavily built foreigner lying on the ground trembling with ague. The constable tried to get the man on his feet, but was unable to do so, so he called a rickshaw and putting the man in it, had him conveyed to the Hongkew station close by. On reaching there Sergt. O'Regan examined the man who was unconscious, and finding that his pulse was very weak, he had him placed on the ambulance and taken to the General Hospital. A few minutes later word was sent to the station that the man was dead, having expired before reaching the hospital. The body was at once sent to the Funeral Parlour and Mortuary and Det. Sergt. Cruckshank was detailed to make inquiries and inform the British authorities. It was then learned that the deceased was A. W. Cameron, late Chief Engineer of the Indo-Chinese steamer *Tsingtao*. This deceased was a Scotsman, and had been many years on the Coast.—*Shanghai Times*.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN MURRAY.

SAD INCIDENT IN KOBE.

The Japan Chronicle of 12th inst. says:—As announced in the extra issued from the office yesterday morning, a tragic incident occurred in Kobe on Sunday, when Captain A. Murray, living at Nakayama-dori, 4-chome, committed suicide at his house. Captain Murray had been suffering for many years from a serious disease of the bones of the feet, which gave him intense pain, and about a fortnight ago one of his toes had to be amputated. It was soon found, however, that he would have to undergo an operation to have both feet removed, and he was advised by Dr. Saoo to enter a hospital at Kyoto for that purpose. Captain Murray refused to do this, and said he would prefer to have the operation performed at his own house. On Sunday two doctors were to hold a consultation on the matter at his residence. He left his bedroom on Sunday morning while it was being put in, order to receive the physician. When this was done he returned to it. Then, at twenty minutes to ten, apparently in a fit of despair, he placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and discharged it, the bullet coming out at the back of his head. Mrs. Murray, who is a Japanese, on hearing the report, rushed upstairs, but her husband was already dead when she entered the room. Information was given to the authorities, and soon afterwards a police surgeon and Mr. McDonald from the British Consulate-General came up to investigate. It is evident that the unfortunate man must have died instantaneously.

Captain Murray, who was in his sixty-fourth year, was born at Pitmeven, in the county of Fife, Scotland. He went to sea at an early age, and, we believe, was for some time on vessels trading to Australia. He then came out to China and engaged in the coaling trade, there for a time. It is about thirty years since Captain Murray came to this country, where he has resided ever since. For many years Captain Murray was in the employ of the Mitsui Bussan Kai-sha, and commanded several ships owned by that company. On leaving the service of the Mitsui Bussan Kai-sha he became an inland Sea pilot, and held this post for about ten years. Three years ago, when he attained the age of sixty, the limit of age for pilots in this country, Captain Murray retired. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The spirit in which China has received the announcement of the purpose of the United States to remit one-half of the indemnity exacted on account of the Boxer outbreak is truly admirable. The amount remitted altogether will aggregate \$12,785,000, of which, however, \$2,000,000 is for the present held back on the improbable theory that other claims may at this late date be advanced which will have to be paid. Failing the proof of such claims, the \$2,000,000 will also be remitted to China.

The Chinese government thereupon announces that the entire amount thus remitted will be expended by it in educating Chinese students in American schools. This is a graceful recognition of the liberality of this country, on the one side, and it shows not only an appreciation of the friendliness of the act, but a purpose to aid in the largest possible way toward increasing the friendship and improving the cordiality of the relations between the two countries.

The Chinese students to be educated in this country will take home with them not only acquired Western ideas, but a broader and more comprehensive view of the United States; and in all probability a strong feeling of friendship toward it. They will be missionaries at home, and missionaries with an influence out of all comparison greater than any foreigner could exert among Asiatics.

OBSTRUCTING THE HARBOUR.

Fu-yu Shan and Ho Yun Tim, masters of licensed boats, had to answer a charge of unlawfully lying alongside the 1st. *Clipper* in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels to the Southern Fairway on the 23rd inst. P. C. Thompson stated that at 5.40 p.m. on the 23rd instant, he saw six cargo-boats lying one outside the other alongside the *Clipper*. The defendant's boats were the two outside ones. The first defendant stated that he was alongside to discharge cargo. The second defendant's statement was to the effect that he was then to load cargo. They were each fined \$10, or, in default, undergo one month's hard labour.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 24th instant, Messrs. Phirosha & Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 10th instant.

We have record a firm market throughout the fortnight. To equalise the rupee prices of yarn, owing to the fall in exchange, the dollar quotations show from \$1 to \$2 higher figures than those quoted a fortnight ago. Even at the enhanced price demand has been steady and clearances satisfactory. The downward tendency of rupee exchange makes importers rather less inclined to sell at ruling rates; this, coupled with the bona fide inquiries from dealers, leads to an anticipation of further enhancement in prices.

The devastating effect of the floods in the West River is now fully confirmed by official reports obtained through H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton. About a million inhabitants are dependent upon the relief organisations in Canton and Hongkong for assistance. It is satisfactory to observe that while rendering aid to the most necessitous the relief committee are at the same time devising means to supply the peasantry with seed in sufficient quantity to ensure the seasonal planting for the autumn rice crop. Copious rains have fallen during the past week.

No. 20r.—A small business was done at an advance of \$1 per bale in selected choicer.

No. 16r.—Moved freely for the interior at current rates. Selected threads are still in request.

No. 12r.—A moderate business done in favourite spinnings at an advance of \$1 to \$2 per bale.

No. 10r.—A good business is reported at an advance \$1 to \$2 per bale.

No. 8r.—Neglected.

No. 6r.—Only one thread changed hands at quotations.

Market closes firm.

Sales:—50 bales of No. 6s, 4,800 bales of No. 8s, 1,200 bales of No. 10s, 4,750 bales of No. 10r, and 1,175 bales of No. 20r; in all about 8,200 bales.

Used Stock.—About 20,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 11,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as follows:

India—T. T., at Rs. 133 per cent.

London—T. T., \$1.20 per cent.

London—Demand, \$1.20 per cent.

Shanghai—T. T., \$1.20 per cent.

Silver—\$1.20 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week.

Messrs. A. S. Kadoorie, & Co. write on 24th inst.:—

Our market, during the past week, has continued more or less dull, and closes without any special features to report.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have shown a further improvement on last week's rate, and at the close buyers prevail at \$70. The London quotation has strengthened to \$81.10.

Marine Insurances.—Cargoes have weakened to \$100 without business to report. Unions are easier at \$785, while Yangtze are firm at \$160.

Fire Insurances.—Both China Fires and Hongkong Fire can be sold at quotations.

Shipping.—China & Manilas and Douglaston continue quiet at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$29. Shell, Transports are quiet at 45/- In their report issued to shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1907, just to hand, the directors state that including the balance brought forward from 1906, but after deducting the cost of issuing the additional capital management, legal and other expenses, there is a credit to Profit and Loss account of £178,817.19.4d.

From this amount, preference dividends, absorbing £50,000, and interim dividends, absorbing £215,000, have been paid; the sum of £170,000, has been passed to reserve account, and also £150,000, being premium received on the 300,000 new shares issued during last year; and £40,000 to reserve fund.

After making the above appropriation, there remains a balance of £178,817.19.4d., from which, it is recommended that a further and final dividend for the year 1907, of 5 per cent.—1/- per share, be paid to shareholders and the balance of £63,817.19.4d., be carried forward to new account. It is also announced that an interim dividend of 1/- per share, will be paid to shareholders on account of the current year.

Refineries.—China Sugars are without business to report at \$130. Lucoons and Perak Sugars are unaltered.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering have buyers at Tls. 154. Raubs have found buyers at \$7.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$47. Whampoa Docks are steady at \$105. Sales of Shanghai Docks have been effected at Tls. 85. Hongkong Wharves have further weakened and there are sellers in the North at the reduced rate of Tls. 202.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue in demand at \$98. Humphreys Estates are still on offer at \$105. Shanghai Lands are obtainable Tls. 129 ex the interim dividend of \$3 per share paid in Shanghai on the 22nd inst.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have strengthened to Tls. 6/- at which rate sales have taken place in the North. Hongkong Cottons are steady at \$11. Other stocks under this heading are unaltered.

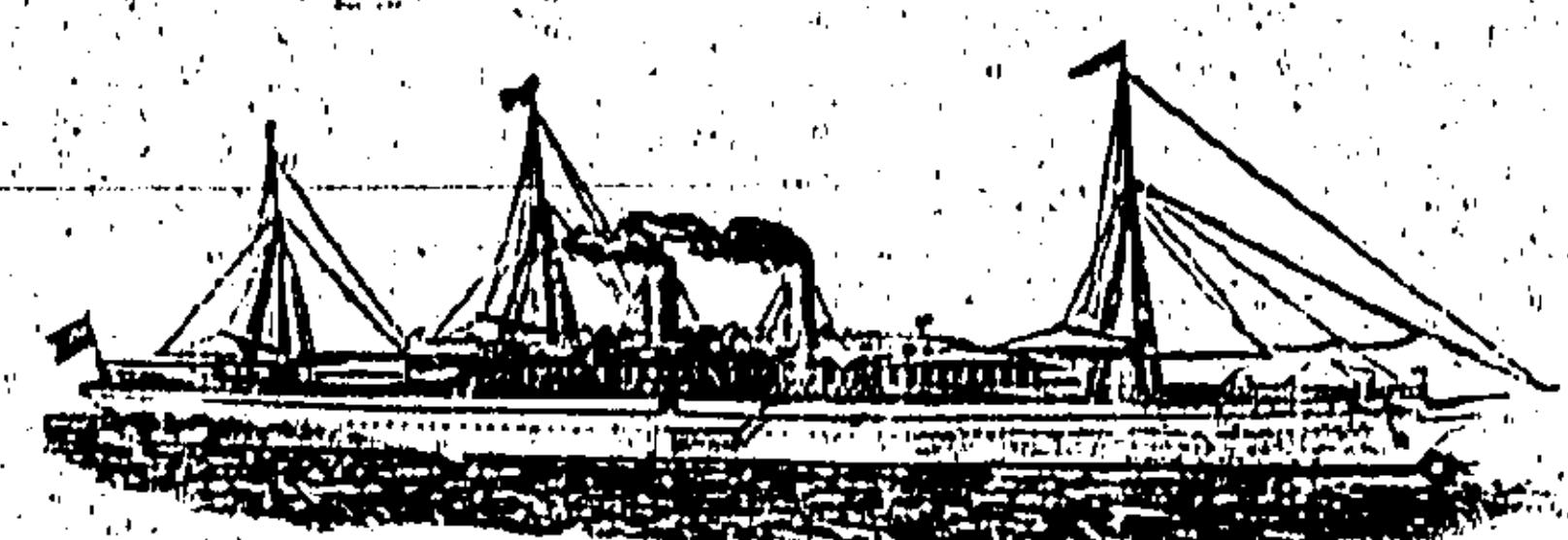
Miscellaneous.—Gres Island Cements can be had at \$15 and China Providents at \$15. Langkats have experienced a sharp rise during the week, and buyers in the North have offered Tls. 355. Sumatras are wanted at Tls. 93.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/9/16.00 demand. The Tls. 1/- rate on Shanghai is 74/-.

Dividends Payable.—Shanghai Gas Co. Interim of Tls. 31 per share for account 1908 payable in Shanghai to-morrow. Hongkong Lands Interim of \$13 per share for account 1908, payable on the 29th inst. West Points Interim of \$2 per share for six months, ending 30th June, payable on the 29th inst. Hongk

Shipping Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury-Speed-Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER	Date
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Aug. 15th	Sept. 5th	
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th	
"LENNOX"	3,700	FR. DAY, Sept. 12th	Oct. 10th	
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th	
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SAURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 29th	

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" "LENNOX" & "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamer, 1st Class on Railways... £40. " " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class on) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blaik Pier, Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On	To	Date
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANGI	MONDAY, 27th July, 4 P.M.		
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, 28th July, Noon.		
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	THURSDAY, 30th July, Noon.		
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M.		
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 7th August, 4 P.M.		
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOME	FOOKSANGI	FRIDAY, 14th August, Noon.		

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kwongsang*, *Namong* and *Fookhang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Singapore, Penang, Chalon, Tictic and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

[to]

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL	Date
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	27th July, 4 P.M.	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"LINAN"	27th	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUEPEH"	28th	daylight.
SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"ICHANG"	28th	Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANGI"	28th	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	28th	
CEBU & ILDIO	"KAIFONG"	29th	10 A.M.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	29th	4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	31st	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY	"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug.	

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

[13]

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. (Sailing Dates.)

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For.	(Sailing Dates.)
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 8th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

Shipping Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

"KAMO MARU"

(Tons 9,000 gross reg., Captain F. L. Sommer), will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at Daylight.

Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: First class staterooms amidships comprising ordinary Two-Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around the world. For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 13th July, 1908.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED

FROM THE HONGKONG

OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards.

indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below.

indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below

indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards.

indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below

indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL

indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below

indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping.

ALSO FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS

OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office, Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock.

Aberdeen.

Wanlan.

Sai Kung.

Stanley.

